VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	Ruchi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date	12/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caves of historical times have been a storehouse of information about Indian societies depicting traditions and customs such as:-

Timelines & caves

Mauryas → Barbara caves, Jogimara
Gupta → Ajanta
Saat Vahanas → Ajanta
Rashtra Kutas → Ellora

Barbara caves depict paintings of hunters & gatherers along with animals which manifests the tradition of hunting.

Ajanta caves predominantly depicts Buddhist-traditions & customs with

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

paintings of Boddhisattvas & Buddha. Moreover, during Sattavahana period it gathered the construction of Torans which encompassed Yakshas & Yakshi. This showcased their belief in fertility.

Moreover, their contribution to structural engineering & artisanry cannot be neglected.

1) Ajanta cave is located in Sahyadris which enhances the knowledge about their method of rock cutting & decoration.

2) Udaygiri Khandari caves also has evidences of paintings with natural colours which gives view of high artisanry skills.

Therefore, the caves of ancient times depict a lot about prevalent customs & leaves legacy for future generations.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey (1757) is considered as a milestone in the foundation of British Empire because :-

1) For the first time, British military supremacy was established in India.

2) Siraj ud daula faced a humiliating defeat which was a deterrent for other opposition.

3) Through settlement with Mir Jafar, Clive obtained the zamindari rights of 24 Parganas & was repression.

However, this fall culminated into a source of conflict & disagreement between Mir Jafar & British.

Therefore, final blow to Indian aspirations was provided by Battle of Buxar (1764) because :-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) This battle for the first time dismantled the authority of Mughal rule ~~by~~ under ~~the~~ Shah Alam II

2) Moreover, British through Treaty of Allahabad gained control over majority of territories of Nawab of Awadh

3) Battle paved the way for Clive to introduce Dual government in Bengal which gave both diwani & nizami rights to British. Hence, the sovereignty of a big state was compromised

Hence, Battle of Buxar turned the British fortune in India.

Battle of Plassey → 1757 → Siraj ud daula v/s British & Mir Jafar

Battle of Buxar → 1764 → Shuja, Shah Alam v/s British.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

In congress session 1905, gokhale gave the call to start Swadeshi & Boycott movement.

1905 announcement of Partition of Bengal — 1905-1908 Swadeshi & Boycott MOV. — 1911 annulment of partition.

This movement used various methods and themes with the following aims :-

1. Promote swadeshi & swaraj
2. Boycott foreign goods & institutions
3. Promote national & linguistic education

During the movement both violent & non violent methods were acquired by Indians such as :-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

non-violent
· celebrated festivals; literature; established factors & institutions

violent
· burnt foreign goods, picketed shops

The aim of Swadeshi was not just boycott of foreign goods but also achieve self reliance through:-

1. Establish Indian factories & promote their products.
2. Various educational institutions were set up to promote nationalistic education.
3. Students denied to use foreign made papers & utilised tree made leaves to write.

However, self reliance could not be achieved due to high production costs of Khadi & collusion of capitalists with British

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Linguistic identity is an entrenched one which percolates through India due to presence of around 19000 languages & dialects.

The idea of linguistic states predates independence because :-

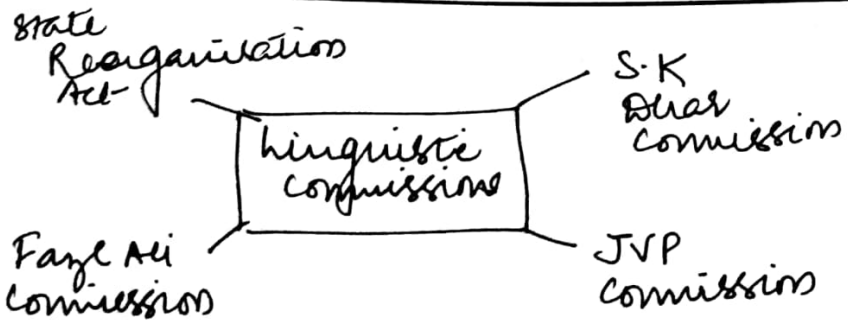
1) Congress Party in 1917 had committee issues for the creation of linguistic provinces in Free India.

2) Nagpur Session 1920: Creation of provincial Congress committee on the basis of linguistic lines.

But it didnot take concrete shape till India achieved independence. Post independence various states started demanding linguistic identity. Various commissions were set up for the process:-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibi...
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Post Independence, Andhra Pradesh asserted its right for a separate state through petitions & protest. This led to creation of first Indian state based on language.

Post this, State Reorganisation Act was enacted to fulfill needs & demands of other states.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar asserted that inequalities persist in every sphere in Indian society be it economic, social or political inequality. Therefore he persisted that they pose certain challenges which needs to be addressed.

To address these challenges of inequality, he undertook various means like :-

(1) Social inequality : Through establishing All India SC federation & Bahishkrit Hitkari Sabha he aimed at annihilation of unequal caste entirely & improve the social well being of people.

(2) Political inequality : in terms of unequal political representation to

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

different people on the basis of caste hindered political development. Therefore he signed Poona Pact in 1932 to ensure political participation of Dalits.

(3) Economic inequality: led to division of classes. Therefore he suggested a model of economy where rewards are redistributed equally.

Post independence, being the father of Indian constitution he addressed challenges by :-

Political equality	: Art 326 (universal adult suffrage) & reservation.
Social equality	: Art 14, 15, 16, 21, 17
Economic equality	: Art 39, Art. 39(B) (c), DPSPs

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In recent time, we have seen that around 48-50% of nuclear families reside in rural area and there has been decline in urban areas because:-

(1) With increasing urban industrialisation, rural population is migrating towards urban areas leaving families behind.

(2) High cost of living in urban areas prevent people to live in joint families.

(3) Due to emergence of neo-local families, child needs caring from other family members. Therefore nuclear family is not preferred in urban areas.

(4) Increasing familial disputes in rural areas promote disintegration of families.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Due to Land Ceiling Act, rural areas dominated by farmers wanted to settle in nuclear families to avail land benefits.

(6) The increasing alienation in city life becomes stressful and to deal with such stress, joint families become the need.

(7) Generational migration allows a migrants to bring his family later for better opportunities.

However, urban areas have also seen growth of nuclear family due to capitalism, demand for freedom & liberty, shedding off responsibility of elderly, etc.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Marriage is considered as a sacred thread in indian societies which is not supposed to be broken at any cost. Therefore, majority of women go for separation. Some of the other reasons are:-

(1) Divorce is considered as a deviant act therefore it is generally avoided.

(2) Divorcee women is generally seen with stereotypical eyes so women ~~prepar~~ prefer to hide their marital status.

(3) Majority of the times, divorce takes a huge cost on the judiciary so it is avoided.

(4) Lack of prevalance of widow remarriage is another cause.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Unequal inheritance rights to women render them homeless after divorce so they resort to other means.

This stark difference is majorly witnessed in rural areas and also areas with lack of rationality because:-

Rural areas

- Women are uneducated & are not aware of rights
- Society sees divorce as an evil.
- Families are unsupportive

Urban areas

- Women are well aware of their rights.
- Society is self engrossed so generally ignores divorce
- Families are supportive or women are aware.

Therefore, women need to be aware about their rights to not accept subjugation & assert independence from violence.

Scanned by CamScanner

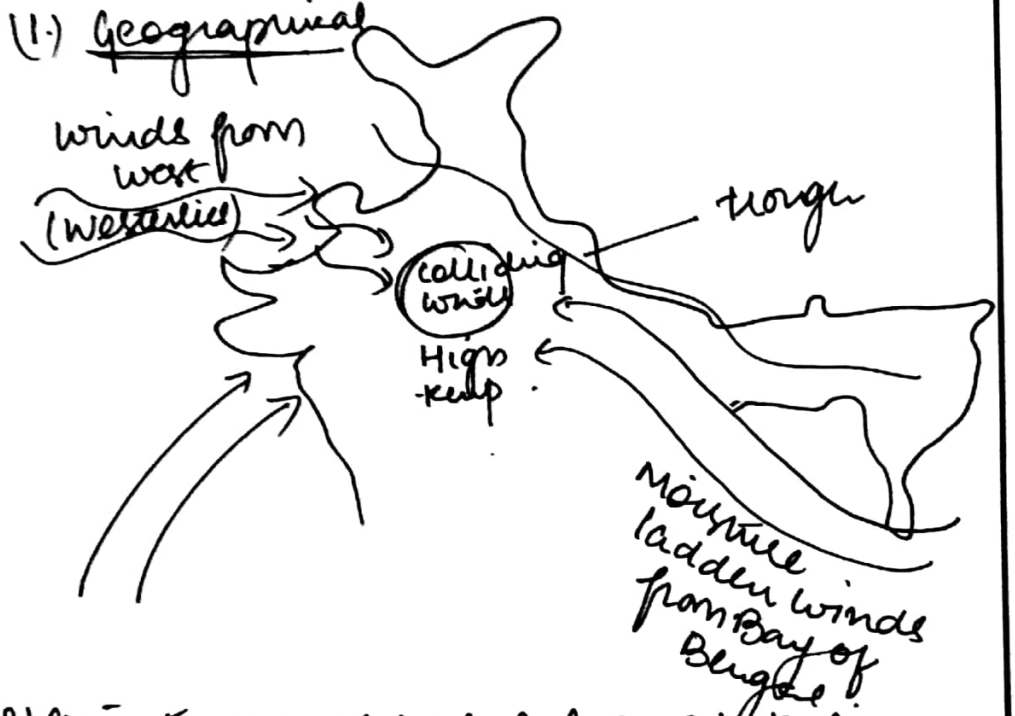
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

In recent times, Punjab, delhi, UP witnessed increased frequency of dust storms due to following reasons:-

(1.) Geographical



(2) Climate change has enhanced the effect of temperature in North western India ~~that~~

(3) Increasing construction activities have left sand uncovered which aggravated the situation

Scanned by CamScanner

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It has led to disastrous impact such as :-

1) Approximately, 40 people died during dust storms in Punjab, Rajasthan & Andhra Pradesh.

2) Due to mismatched rain post dust storm, crops faced difficulty & damage.

3) It contributed to growing $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the atmosphere which can have long lasting impact.

4) Due to dust storm, air quality of states remained "worse" for various days which almost led to breathing problems.

Therefore, due to extreme variable events of climate it is the need of the hour to be prepared

Scanned by CamScanner

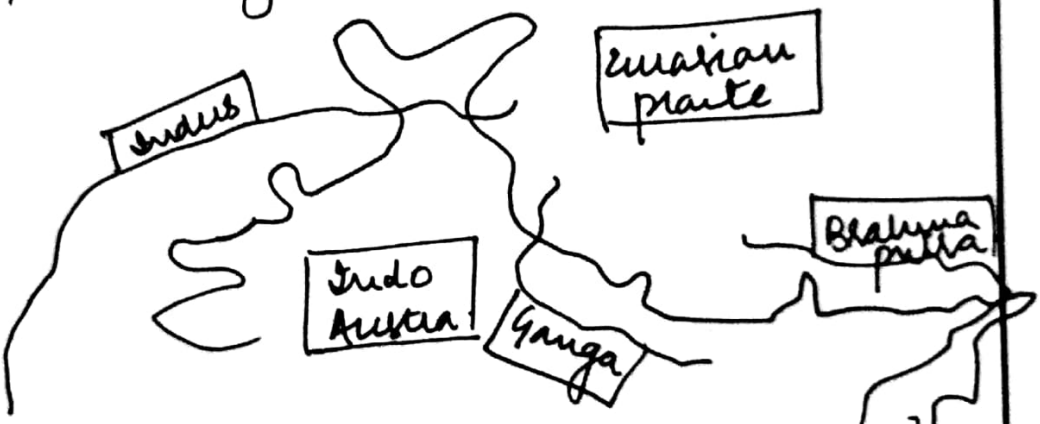
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian sub continent is home to various rivers and creates a large drainage system. The evolution process of these rivers is very old & needs a relook, especially Himalayan & Peninsular rivers in India.

A) Himalayan rivers



1) It was formed due to movement of Indo-Australian plate and colliding with Eurasian plate.

2) These rivers are perenial in nature and has huge drainage system

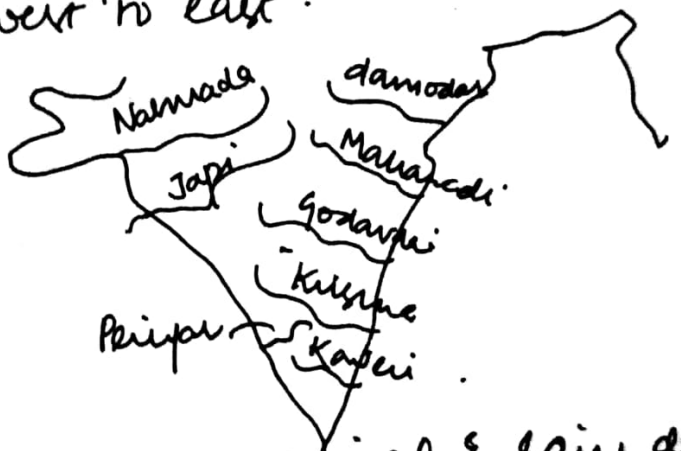
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) In the youthful phase, they form gorges & canyons that move to V shaped valley & meandered. Finally in the mature phase, they create oxbow lakes & flood plains.

4) It has huge sediment carrying capacity. Ganga & Brahmaputra therefore form deltas at the eastern coast of India.

B) Peninsular rivers:
are formed due to subsidence of western flank & tilting of block from west to east.



1) They are non perennial & rain dependent.
2) Absence of meanders.
3) Flows through rift valley - Narmada & Damodar.
4) Stable rock system therefore low sediments are carried to the shore.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.
(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation agriculture is a form of industrialised agriculture introduced by British in India. It involves monoculture of cash crops such as banana, coffee, soyabean, sugarcane, palm oil, etc.

Features:-

1) Practised in tropical areas.
2) capital intensive
3) high fertilisers, irrigation
4) crops have a life cycle of two years.

Problems:-

1) restricted within tropical areas.
2) requires huge capital investment
3) requires cost in fertilisers.

Scanned by CamScanner

Palm oil is a product that is grown partially in India and Indonesia is its major producer. It reaps benefits in the following manner :-

1) Huge contribution to exports.
2) alleviates regional poverty
3) second largest source of income after rice.
4) can boost industrial growth through processing.

Challenges:-

1) raises environmental concerns as leads to high CO_2 emissions.
2) land restrictions
3) productivity of palm oil is less in Indonesia.
4) land rights & entitlements.

This is an opportunity that India should utilise to reap benefits.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Different schools of art and sculptors developed during 1st century BE namely Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools.

A) Gandhara school:

1) Region : was practised in North West India & Gandhar region
2) Influence : western and Greek
3) Patronage : Kushanas.
4) Features : Buddha is showcased with elongated eyes & meditation pose.
5) Material used : Blue-grey sandstone
6) Example : Bamyan Buddha of Afghanistan.

B) Mathura school:

1) Region : practised & used in Mathura region & UP.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

2) Influence: indigenously developed.
3) Patronage: Kushans.
4) Features: height volume, having fleshy body, not much attention to detailed sculpting.
· Halo around the head of Buddha was decorated.
5) Material used: spotted red sandstone.

c) Amravati school.
1) Region: practised in Amravati & Deccan region.
2) Influence: indigenously developed
3) Patronage: Saatvahans.
4) Features: similar to mathura school and depicts themes of all Buddhist, Jain and Hindu religions.
5) Material used: white marble.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

British came and colonised India for varied motives & interests like:-

A) Territorial conquest: acquired territories through battles & treaties like Battle of Plassey, ~~Zam~~ Subsidary alliance respectively

B) Revenue control: gathered revenue by exploiting forest rights, land revenues, plantation agriculture, economic drain, diwani rights through Treaty of Allahabad.

Moreover, along with territorial & revenue interest they had a cultural mission to "civilise the natives" in following way:-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Christain missionaries tried to highlight loopholes in religions.
2) Enacted various legislations for abolition of sati, widow remarriage, special marriage act to change the social conditions of India
3) The Revolt of 1857 was a consequence of their cultural mission where they tried to include western ideas that hampered soldier's beliefs like passing of river to fight, biting off cartilage before shooting, not allowing to wear turbans, etc.
4) They introduced various measures like telegraph and railways for their vested interest but propagated it as a means for Indian liberty.
5) Changes in marriageable age of girls through Age of Consent Bill was proposed though it was opposed by Tilak as such a change should come from within.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) They tried to bring tribes into the mainstream and hamper their distinct culture & identity.

7) Promotion of English language through Wood's Despatch & Macaulay's Minute highlighted that they considered English as superior.

However, all such efforts were mascaraded as steps taken to civilise Indians as it was white man's burden. But in reality it was an attempt to propagate their own interests.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gandhi and Nehru are eminent personalities who have contributed to socio-economic-political development of country. Nehru was a follower of Gandhi and Gandhi believed in the capacity of Nehru when he named him the successor of INC.

However both differed in their opinion and role of state and the control that it exercised :-

1) Gandhi believed that individual should self-realise his/her potential whereas Nehru asserted that welfare state can accompany an individual in self-realisation.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

2) Violence: Nehru believed that states need to resort to violence to maintain internal cohesion and dissuade external threat whereas Gandhiji was against the idea of violence used by state.

3) Economic role: Nehru propagated fast development of India on the socialist line - Here state will play an active role whereas Gandhiji believed in the capacity of cottage industries without interference of state.

4) Planning: Nehru advocated the socialist model of planning with active involvement of state whereas Gandhiji supported bottom up planning dictated by villages.

5) Utopian state: Nehru believed in a state that will be welfarist

Scanned by CamScanner

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and promote equality whereas Gandhi believed in a life where state exists with minimal role and individual is free.

However, despite such differences they shared views on upliftment of masses & peasants, role of women in struggle, means of struggle, etc.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

Starting from Lord Birkenhead, many colonialists believed that democracy would not sustain in India for long because :-

1) It is a geographical unit & not a nation.
2) presence of factional groups.
3) increasing reliance on religion.
4) uneducated people would not understand democracy.
5) inability of Indian leaders & institutions to carry out democracy.
6) Partition of India will leave a mark on people's mind.

However, with time India has proved the colonialists & skeptics wrong. It has various achievements like :-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

1) Till date, elections are carried out in a free and fair manner in India.

2) Various rights provide citizens to express freely and not face restrictions. (Art 19, 21, 15)

3) It has engulfed all religions identities and ensured equality of opportunity. (Art 14, 16)

4) Every person is given the right to vote and also right to get elected.

5) Through various laws & mechanism, democracy makes sure to keep government on its toes like RTI, Citizen charter, etc.

6) Since independence, India was not partitioned despite multiple religious identities. It has rather given space & respect to each identity.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though, Indian democracy is not free of challenges like :-

1) Increasing intolerance and communalism ~~highlight~~ highlight the inefficiency of Indian democracy to satisfy all factions.

2) Rising issues related to EVM, use of money & muscle power, that hinders the free elections of country.

3) Regionalism has taken an ugly turn in instances like Bodoland, Gorkhaland, etc.

4) Non-transparency & lack of accountability of democratic institutions is eroding public trust.

Hence, despite such challenges India still holds a strong position on the democracy platform.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to ILO report, if women participate in workforce India's GDP would grow by 27%. Therefore it becomes necessary to know issues faced by working women :-

1) Double burden of both care taking & home chores accompanied with work at workplace.
2) glass ceiling exists which restricts the mobility in occupations for women.
3) occupational seggregation on gender lines leads to pink collarisation.
4) sexual harassment at workplace.
5) stereotype attached to working women due to patriarchy.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government :-

1) Vishaka guidelines & Prevention of sexual Harassment at workplace Act.

2) Budget announced (2017-18) 4% contribution to EPFO for firms employing women.

3) Kotak Committee gave a recommendation that 2 of the total independent directors in a company should be women thereby breaking glass ceiling.

4) Increasing scholarship to women pursuing research in STEM to speed pink collarisation.

In addition to the above, government passed Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. It has benefits like :

1) Increasing ~~paiton~~ maternal leave from 12 to 26 weeks will take adequate care of women's health and child well being.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Rights to surrogate & adoption mothers.
3) Increasing crech facilities for women at firms employing more than 50 employees.
4) Option to work from home for women.

However, it has also raised objections like:-

1) It will reduce the employment of women & companies would not want to let go off their profit.
2) The act further perpetuates the idea that nurturing & caring of child is a women's job.
3) The additional burden on other employees would dis incentivise firms to employ women.

Therefore, though it is a step in a right direction it should make the law gender neutral.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

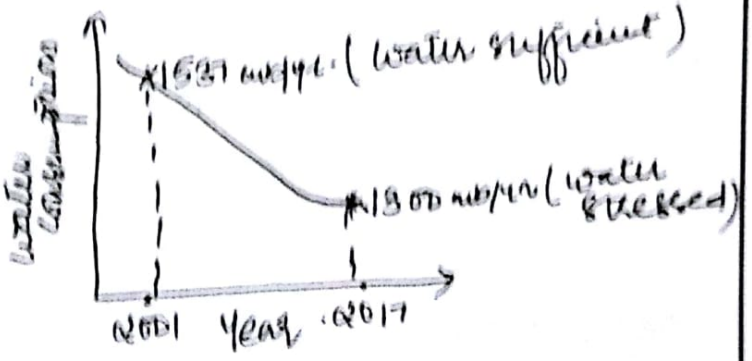
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-तनावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संभावनीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

India holds around 4% of world's freshwater resources which is confronted by around 16% of the world's population.

Recently, India has been categorized as a water stressed nation :-



Reasons :-

1) Increasing population puts a pressure on existing water resources
2) Agricultural, industrial & domestic wastes pollute the water.
3) Increasing leachate from landfills deteriorate the underground water's quality.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Erratic rainfall due to climate change.

5) Some of the states like Rajasthan have overutilised groundwater which has reduced the potential of reservoirs.

6) Increasing race to discover shale gas through fracking has wasted water.

7) Irrational use by population has created water scarcity. eg - Shimla.

8) Practising flood irrigation which has the efficiency of 60% and 40% is waste of water.

9) High subsidies on water given by government (as it is in state list)

Therefore sustainable solutions are required :-

1) Implement National Mission on water and increase efficiency in water usage by 20% in a time bound manner

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Adopt practises of micro irrigation to reduce wastage of water.

3) Bring desalinisation techniques to desalinate the polluted water.

4) Make people aware about the judicial use of water.

5) Ban on disposal of waste in the water bodies through NGT guidelines.

6) Promote sustainable groundwater extraction.

7) Under National Hydrology Project, proper mapping of water resources should be done to formulate policies.

8) Declaring 'living beings' as rivers like Ganga & Yamuna will disseminate the importance of rivers & reduced pollution.

9) Practice rain water harvesting, recycling and employing the agtechnics for sustainable development.

steps should be undertaken to stop India from being a water scarce region

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is an important input for agriculture as it determines quality, quantity, productivity of food. This thereby has implication on food security.

We witness deterioration of soil health in:-

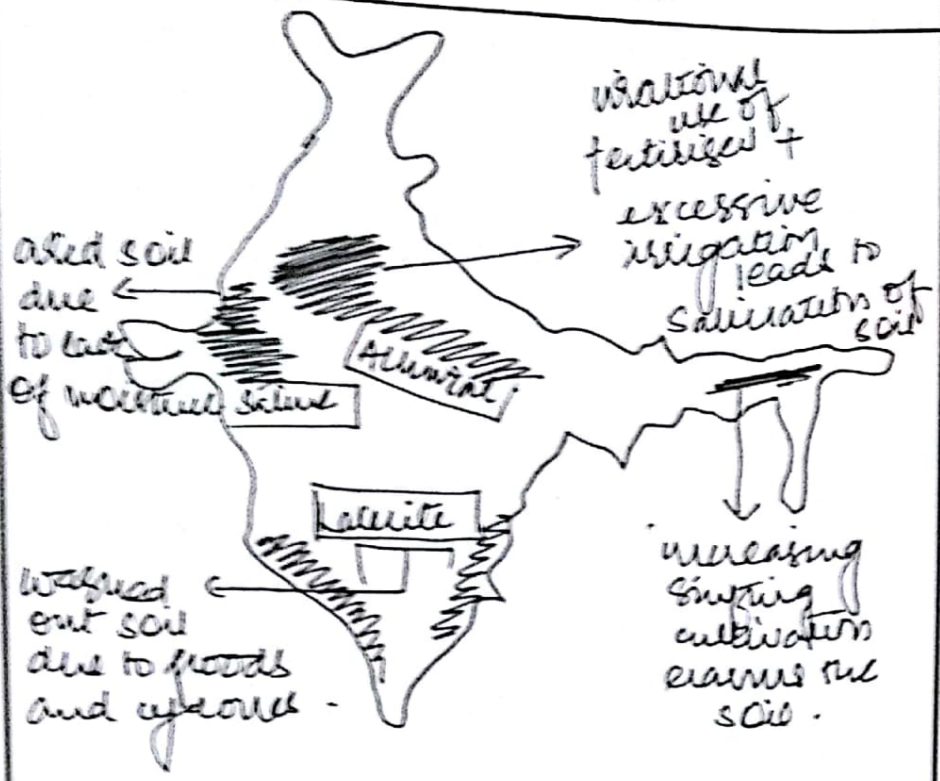
1. water logging leads to soil salination as a result of flood irrigation.
2. wind erosion erodes the upper layer of soil.
3. excessive use of fertilisers create acidity in soil.
4. increasing deforestation makes soil loose therefore vulnerable to wind, water & glacial erosion.

Due to the above hazards, soil quality has deteriorated in many regions like -

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Therefore, regional variation can be seen :-

1) Punjab - UP - Bihar : soil salination and soil acidity
2) Rajasthan - Gujarat : arid soil and lack of moisture
3) Kerala - Odisha - washed out soil.
4) Assam - Meghalya - shifting cultivation affects soil.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In order to deal with problems, govt. has taken various measures, like :-

1) Soil health card for farmers to make them aware about the quality of soil and the amount of input to be used.
2) Neem coated urea to decrease the rate of dilution of nitrogen in soil and ensure optimal utilisation
3) Soil solarisation which keeps a plastic cover on soil to prevent its erosion.
4) Economic survey recommends the replacement of flood irrigation with drip & sprinkle irrigation.
5) PM Krishi Parampadgat Yojana to promote organic farming.
6) Zero Budget Agriculture to ensure that synthetic fibres are not utilised. Eg - Andhra Pradesh.

Hence, soil is to be preserved as a critical resource for food security and environment at large.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

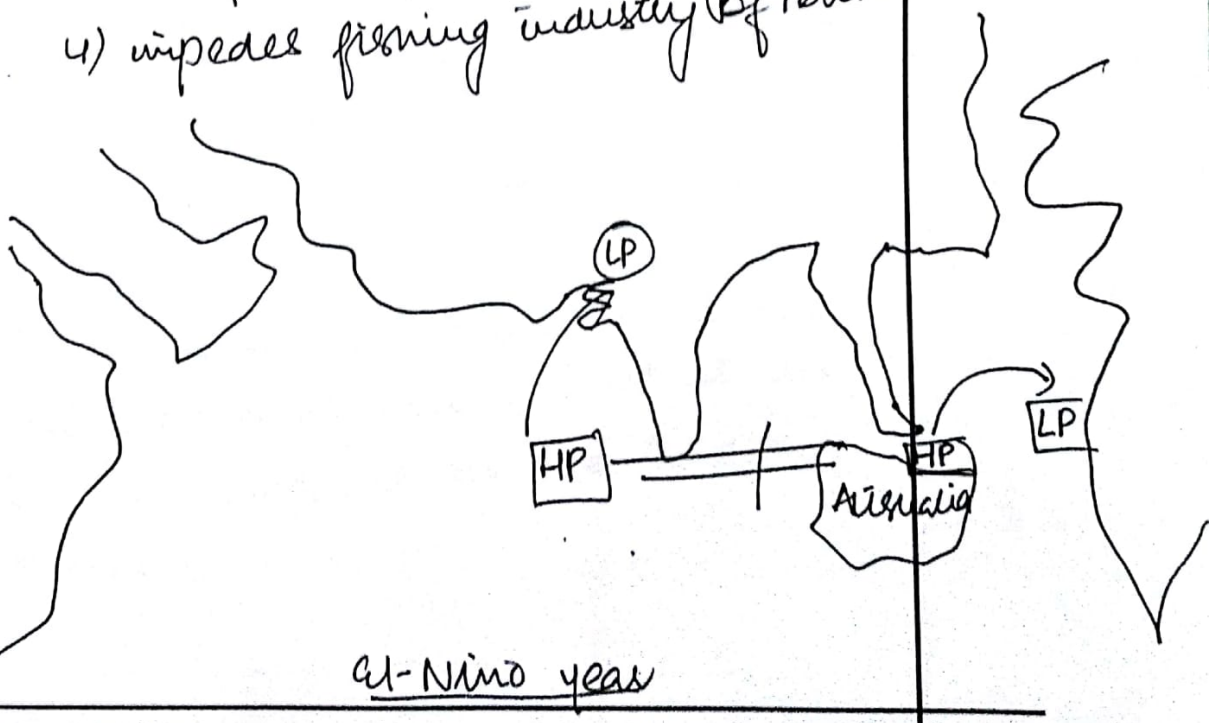
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15
निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:
(a) ENSO (एन्सो)
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

a) ENSO : El-Nino Southern Oscillation is the oscillation of both atmosphere and oceanic temperature which has effects on entire globe.

1) It hampers Indian monsoon negatively.
2) Leads to droughts in Australia
3) hampers evaporation in equatorial region.
4) impedes fishing industry of Peru.

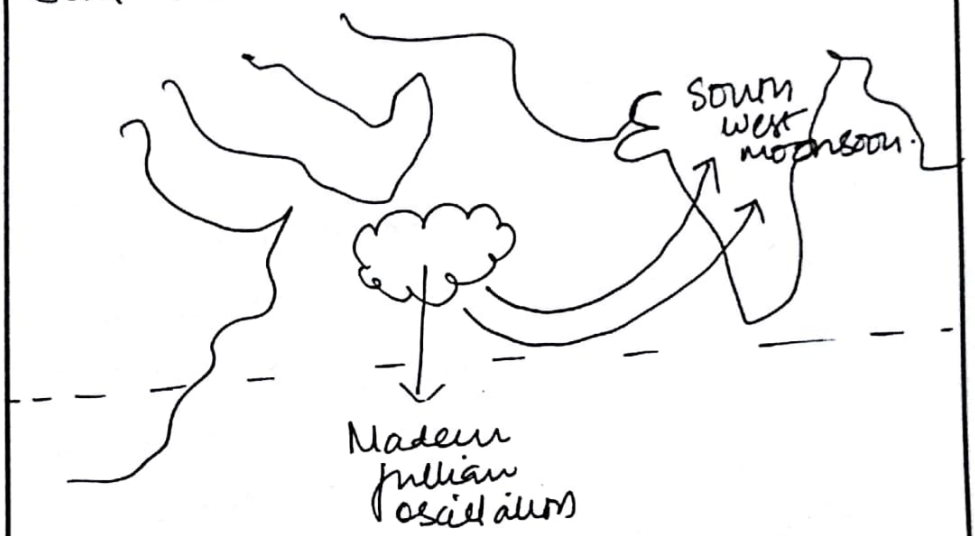


El-Nino years

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Madden Julian Oscillation : It is the oscillation of a large patch of cloud in the Indian Ocean and majorily in the equatorial region. If the cloud reaches western Indian ocean it leads to a positive rainfall in India and contributes to south west monsoon.

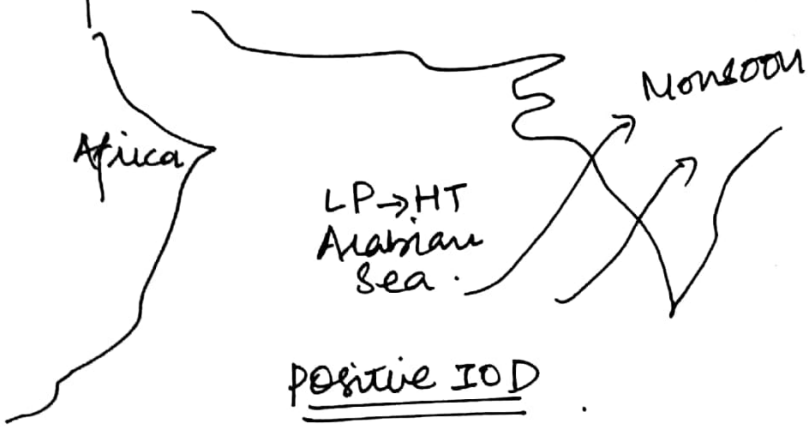


c) Indian ocean dipole : it is the oscillation of temperature at air & water interface in the Indian ocean.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In a positive Indian ocean dipole winds blow from east to west making the Arabian sea side warm & wet — good for monsoon.



Positive IOD

whereas a negative IOD moves from west to east leaving arabian sea cold and dry, therefore bad for monsoon.

In addition, it is generally observed that positive IOD negates the effect of ENSO.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी वसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Tropical countries emit highest amount of CFCs, HFCs, etc which are ozone depleting substances. However, the process of ozone hole formation is confined to polar areas because:-

1) Presence of polar vortex clouds
2) free presence of chlorine
3) Low temperature

Moreover, this is especially prominent in Antarctica & not Arctic as:-

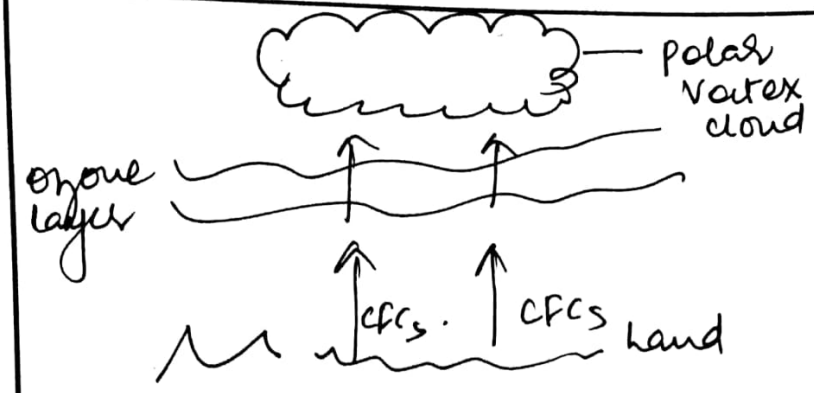
1) polar vortex clouds require two conditions for formation
low sunlight
low temperature.

At the same time, it is prevalent in spring season because:-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

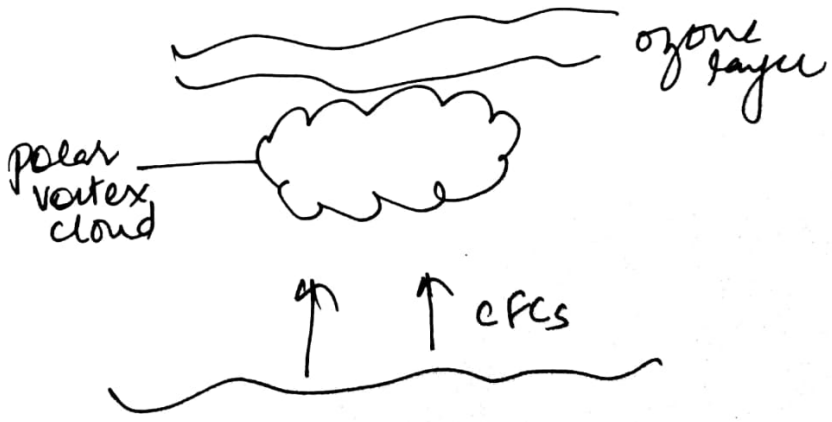
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



1) Polar vortex clouds are above the ozone layer therefore free chlorine are able to form a hole in ozone conveniently.

2) In summer & winter, polar cloud slips down and hence doesnot allow the warm air to ascend to ozone layer.



This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

We are witnessing increasing ozone hole due to leaking CFCs. Otherwise ozone formation & destruction is a natural phenomenon.

Scanned by CamScanner

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Ruchi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date	08/Sept/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e ckl i u g vxzsth vkj fgUnh e N; gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   ;Hk i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   ladsr; d i'u@Hkkx d vad mld lkeus fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में दिया जाना चाहिए जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh fn, tk,A
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+s gq, i`"B ;k mld v'k dks L;V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

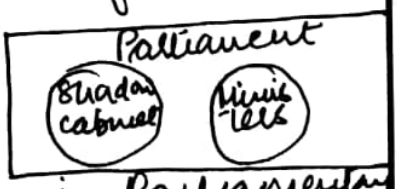
1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

In a parliamentary democracy like India, government is responsible to the lower house of the parliament. In such a scenario opposition plays a critical role like :-

(1) ensures accountability of the executive
(2) represent the view of the minority
(3) maintains & prevents hasty legislations drafted by the government.
(4) role in appointment of constitutional posts like CVC, CIC, etc.

In Britain, this role is strengthened through the system of shadow cabinet wherein each minister is aligned by a shadow member from opposition party. If emulated in India, it can benefit in following way :-



(1) With increasing disruptions in Parliamentary sessions, shadow cabinet can make opposition responsible in holding ministers accountable.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It will train opposition members for future if they happen to serve the country.

(3) It ensures check on usage of power by ministers.

(4) Every minister instead of the whole executive can be held responsible & ensure effective implementation of policies.

(5) They will represent the minority groups and makes sure that democracy is not reduced to rule by majority.

Therefore, emulating shadow cabinet in India can play a constructive role if it doesn't cause additional disruptions in Parliament.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Part III, i.e. fundamental rights of our constitution will be void if there wasn't a mechanism to enforce these rights. Article 32 ensures the effective enforcement of these rights thereby rightly called as the 'heart & soul' of constitution by B.R. Ambedkar.

The different writs have different nature like:-

(1) Habeas corpus: It ensures that preventive detention is not irrationaly used.

(2) Mandamus: This is to command a person to do his duty

(3) Prohibition: It is to forbid" any court or quasi judicial body to transgress the powers vested in them

(4) Certiorari: It is to ensure that judicial or quasi judicial dont exceed their jurisdiction and to transfer cases from lower court to higher

(5) Quo warranto: It is issued to check if a public official is qualified to hold that office.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These writs are significant because :-
(1) Enforces fundamental rights
(2) Prevents arbitrary uses of power by judicial bodies.
(3) Balances the powers of individual & enforcing authorities.
(4) Prevents a state from becoming despotic.
(5) Ensures that the public offices are held by adequate officials.
(6) It promotes the carrying out of duty.

However, these should be utilised for vested interest and maintain the sanctity of the provision.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal14@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

National Institute for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) is a think tank that has following objectives :-

- promote national interest
- make state stronger
- frame policy for neglected sections
- ensure efficacy of policies.

Since, its formation in 2015 it has collected various features in its hat like :-

1. Promotes cooperative federalism by including states
2. competitive federalism by indices like health index sparks competition & better service delivery.
3. Balanced regional development through transformation of 115 aspirational districts and NITI forum for north east.
4. evidence based policy making. Eg :- 3 year action agenda.

However, it is often criticised because it is favorable to ~~state~~ centre and has overlapping jurisdiction with inter state council.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, below measures can make it more effective :-

1. Give it a constitutional backing.
2. Lay down its jurisdiction clearly to avoid vagueness.
3. Its bias towards centre can be eroded by giving equal power to states.
4. Frame a programme evaluation & monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of its recommendations.

By taking into account these changes, NITI Aayog can be an effective tool in policy formulation & implementation.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words)

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। 10

The arbitrary usage of Article 356 by President and governor in declaring emerging in the state has raised many questions. It is used when:-

(1) states fail to comply with the directions given by centre (Art 365). or

(2) when states cannot be carried out in accordance with the provisions of constitution. (Art 356).

Therefore, S.R Bommai case listed out conditions on which if President declares emergency then it would be arbitrary.

(1) When state is going through maladministration.

(2) When all the avenues have not been exhausted to form a government in hung assembly

(3) If due to change in governor at centre or state has led to such declarations.

(4) If proper warning is not given to state before enforcing Article 356.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, this case laid rest to many inhibitions of state regarding the arbitrary usage by centre. But still certain problems need to be dealt with :-

(1) Vagueness of Article 365.

(2) It restricts the spirit of federalism.

(3) Despite SR Bommai case, issues of irrational use has not gone down.

Therefore, need of the hour is to codify the law clearly & promote spirit of federalism among centre & states

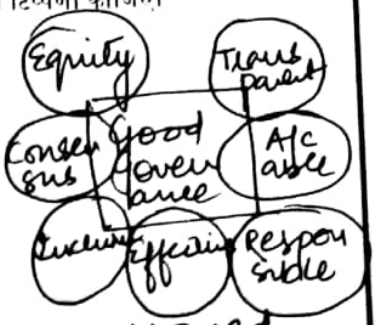
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance means exercise of authority in a transparent, responsive and accountable manner.



This cannot be ensured if people's participation is not allowed. Different ways to involve people are:-

(1) Civil society organisation or NGO.
(2) Press freedom
(3) Pre legislative scrutiny by public.

Press freedom ensures that govement carries out governance by effectively utilising its power. Free press and good governance are not mutually exclusive as they promote economic & human development in the following manner:-

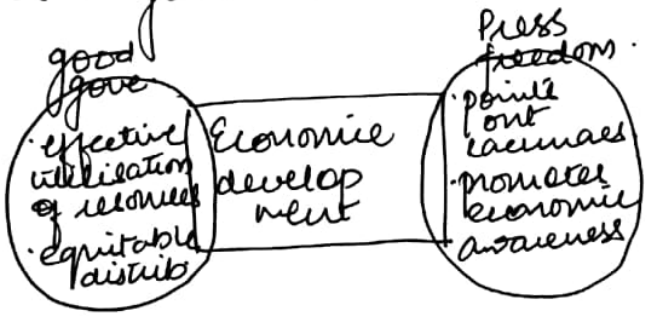
good governance $\xrightarrow{\text{ensures}}$ equitable, efficient & economic development.

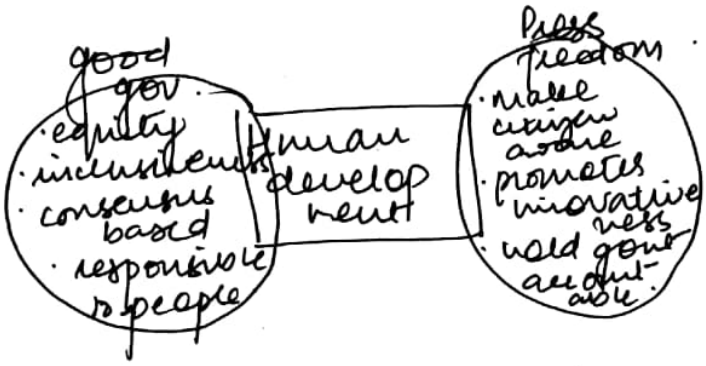
If there is any lacunae, then it is pointed by press which provides a

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

feedback to government.





Therefore both work hand in hand for making human & economic development.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Self help group is a voluntary association that pools in money for self development or participating in income generating activities. Presently, according to NABARD, 3 million SHGs are registered in India with examples of Lijjat Papad etc.

With increasing focus on PMJDY, SHGs have achieved financial inclusion & credit facilities but they have lagged in entrepreneurship due to reasons like :-

(1) lack of training & skills.
(2) improper backward & forward linkages.
(3) low price realisation due to non availability of market.
(4) cannot adopt activities considered "bad" by the rural society.

It has implications on rural growth and women's entrepreneurship:

Rural growth.

1. It still remains backward due to lack of innovation & training.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. New avenues or jobs are seen as a threat to the survival of other groups.
3. Majority of the population remain restricted to agriculture.
4. It doesnt realise the rural dividend properly.

Women entrepreneurship:

1. Lack of skill development & training restricts women entrepreneurs.
2. Stereotyping women hampers their development.
3. Once failed, then women are not allowed to take another chance.

Therefore, this requires a different & comprehensive approach which ensures training, a fertile ground and proper support from the society.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the controversy aroused by Institute of eminence has raised issues in higher education. Accompanied with this all institutions are covered into one state, i.e. regional inequality, lack of quality infrastructure has deteriorated the system.

Therefore, recently cabinet gave approval to second phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which has tried to solve the above problem:-

- Better governance ⇒ appointing select-cum search committee to appoint vice chancellors
- Learning based outcome ⇒ focus on quality education & Research & develop.
- Reaches the unreached ⇒ establish institutions in unserved or underserved area.
- infrastructure ⇒ build quality infrastructure
- strategic funding ⇒ performance based funding.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, this scheme aims at reducing the gap and inequality among institutions. Moreover, performance based conditional funding provokes these institutions to be more efficient.

This initiative will do wonders if it is also not reduced as a political tool to favour some institutions than other.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Presently, 10 lakh women have been elected at the local level, i.e. at PRIs. It has reaped varied benefits like:- (due to 33% reservation)

1) with increasing participation, women have become active citizens & emerge as a pressure group.
2) Studies have manifested that women representatives bring out under the carpet issues like gender violence to the forefront.
3) They spend more on activities that build social & human capital like health, education, sanitation, etc.
4) Elected representatives act as role model for other women.

However, due to lack of skills they are often the defacto leaders & defaults leaders become their husbands (Sarpanch Pati). Moreover, stereotypes restrict their participation.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, following measures can be taken to improve women's participation in PRIs :-

1) Train & skill women to govern efficiently which will lead to acceptance by society.
2) Generate awareness among people about their rights.
3) Acknowledge good work done by women representatives at national level to attract other women.
4) Rotating constituencies can be made fixed to incentivise women to work for their constituency.

By ensuring their participation, we will create inclusive institutions as committed under SDG 16.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy refers to the ability of country to carry out their foreign policies & strategic decisions independently, i.e. they have sovereign rights over strategic issues.

In recent times India's contemporary policy is witnessing both strategic autonomy & strategic dependence.

Strategic autonomy

- India is propagating "free & open Indo pacific"
- It is acting in independent manner in Maldives by not suppressed by opposition of Maldives.
- USA & India have differences over CAATSA wherein India has maintained its autonomous stand.
- UNHCR report mentions PoK as Pakistan territory which is strongly contested by India

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategic dependence

- China's BRI has forced India to enhance its sphere where it is against its interests. Eg. Hambantota port in Sri Lanka.
- Framing policies due to burden of trade war
- Quad grouping: A strategic alliance forces India to follow league of US, Japan & Australia.
- Tussle between India & Iran due to withdrawal of US from JCOPA

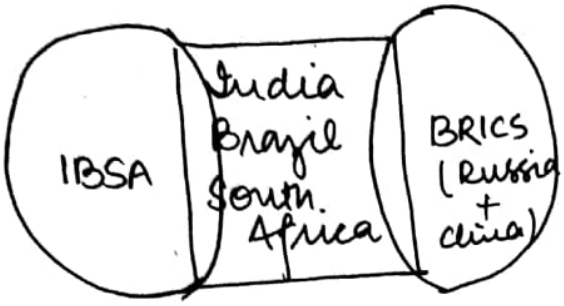
Therefore, recent development have been a mixed bag of independence & dependence which India needs to deal with tactfully.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइनमेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।



India has followed its policy of aligning with everyone and not siding towards anyone. In this context, IBSA & BRICS present an adequate example.

Both groupings have differences in their orientation like :-

IBSA	BRICS
· It promotes South-South cooperation	· It is seen as an alternative to SAARC and focuses on multilateral issues.
· It aims at economic development and cooperation	· It seeks to build infrastructure, combat terrorism and drug trafficking.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It doesn't promote dominance of one country over another	It doesn't specifically deal with dominance and focuses on world issues.

Both these groupings are relevant for India because:-

IBSA	BRICS
· Absence of China makes it a fertile ground for India to extend its power.	· Presence of major economies like Russia, China makes it conducive for trade
· It carries forward the India's goal to further 'South South cooperation'.	· It is a viable alternative for India instead of SAARC & promote regional cooperation

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

India has recently set up an international arbitration centre at Bombay to expediate grievance redressal. Various modes to increase resolution through alternate dispute redressal are:-

Arbitration ⟹ Here, an pre arbitration agreement is signed between parties to appoint a third party arbitrator to resolve dispute through dialogue.

Conciliation ⟹ It is a type of arbitration but does not require an agreement.

Mediation ⟹ a third party mediator resolves the dispute through dialogue & ensures win-win situation

Negotiation ⟹ most informal form of alternate dispute redressal as it takes place informally and is generally effective.

Scanned by CamScanner

These are important & effective because :-

1. Reduce cost as they are cost friendly
2. Reduces burden on judiciary.
3. Less time consuming.
4. Informal nature makes it easy to access.
5. direct connection with the judge.

However, these mechanisms have also created certain problems like :-

1. Instead of reducing litigation, it has increased litigation in form of appeals.
2. The neutrality of the third party is often questioned by looking side.
3. It doesnot ensure effective implementation of the award.
4. Instead of reducing time, it takes more time due to non-compromising parties & vested interests of the resolver.
5. Lack of legal mechanism to handle these mechanisms.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It lacks in dealing with international disputes effectively.

Need of the hour is to address these problems through following mechanism:-

1. Frame a legislative ecosystem to streamline these modes
2. Reduce the criteria to file for appeal in judiciary to reduce frivolous appeal.
3. create an effective monitoring & evaluating scheme to ensure implementation
4. Make the resolution process time bound.
5. Set up international arbitration centres to solve ~~odt~~ cross boundary disputes.

Govt has proposed model BIT wherein companies need to exhaust local mechanism to resolve disputes before approaching international courts. So to ensure this we need effective modes of alternative dispute redressal.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent spat between Justice Katju and supreme court has brought in light the power to punish for contempt of court.

Contempt of court is defined under the contempt of court Act 1971.

- Civil contempt of court
  - willful disobedience of court's order
- Criminal contempt of court
  - scandalises the dignity of court
  - interferes in judicial proceedings
  - obstructs the administration of justice

Therefore, supreme court & High court under Art 129 & 215 possess the power to punish for contempt of court.

It has been defined as a much needed tool because :-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (for exam use only)

1) It ensures effective implementation of the award.

2) It makes sure that dignity & integrity of financial institution is maintained.

3) Propagates the principle of free judiciary.

4) Helps in maintaining public morality, law & order

5) It doesn't give absolute right to individual to express.

6) To maintain SC & HC as a court of record & sanctity of organization.

7) It makes sure that people don't take law in their hands.

However, arbitrary usage of this tool has created various problems like:-

1) It restricts freedom of expression under Article 19(1).

2) Utilised by judiciary for their vested interest

3) Impedes the development of press and curtails its freedom.

This document is personalized for Prachi Pipdal(prachipipdal14@...)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (area meant for examiner)

4) It promotes the doctrine that king can do no wrong.

To ensure it is sparingly & effectively used following measures need to be taken:-

1) Balance between freedom to express and restrict obstruction of justice.
2) Guidelines should be laid down depicting scenarios where it can be enforced

Therefore there is a need to relook into the provisions and not vest arbitrary power in one institution.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

According to recent studies, around 30% of MPs and MPLAs have criminal case registered under them. Therefore, criminalisation of politics remain a key concern for India. To curb this menace, ~~go~~ supreme court & Election commission has taken various efforts like:-

Supreme court:

1. In ADR v/s UOI case: SC mandated that candidates need to disclose their educational qualifications & criminal precedence.
2. In Lok Prahari v/s UOI case: SC added an additional disclosure obligation for candidates wherein they need to disclose their source of income including their spouse's. This ensures that criminals who have amassed wealth are not allowed.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Lily Thomas V/S UOI case : Under this, SC ensured that legislators against whose a criminal case has been filed and convicted for the same should resign from that date itself.

4. PUCL V/S UOI case : It introduced the option of NOTA so that citizens have right not to appoint corrupt & criminal candidates.

Election Commission :-

1. Direction to Returning officers to reject nomination papers of candidates who have been convicted.

2. Implementation of NOTA to ensure weeding out of corrupt & criminal candidates.

3. Proposed amendments in Representation of People's Act 1951 to exclude candidates who indulge into corrupt practices. (Sec. 123).

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These efforts cumulatively have tried to redress the problems of criminalisation of politics.

At the same time, media can play a crucial role in the following manner:-

(M) → make people ~~aware~~ about corrupt candidates

(E) → educate politicians about problems & therefore shed off criminal activities

(D) → develop a code of ethics for candidates

[I] → include views of various stakeholders.

(A) → help in connecting active citizens

Therefore, by disseminating information about criminal candidates & problems of people media can hit two targets with one stone.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Recently, the debate to grant constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities has sparked a light on its role and mandate.

The mandate of NCM is :-

1) To investigate and ensure implementation of legal & constitutional safeguards available to the religious minorities
2) To conduct research on the status of the above mentioned minorities.
3) To look into problems & grievances of the minorities.
4) To suggest policy recommendations for effective & efficient development of the minorities.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But the commission faces several challenges such as :-

1) Its recommendations are not binding therefore are not taken seriously by govt.

2) It doesnt have the power of civil court & inquiry discretion that restricts its mandate.

3) Commission has role with respect to only religious minorities but our constitution also recognises linguistic minorities (Art 29)

4) It cannot take up cases of exploitation of rights of minorities suo moto.

5) It is not consulted while framing laws related to minorities.

Therefore, the need to overhaul its mandate to be effective mechanism to protect & promote rights of minorities.

Measures suggested are:-

1. give it a constitutional status to increase its stature & give powers of supreme court.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Ensure coordination and cooperation among like bodies. Eg- special officer for linguistic minorities to deal with minority rights in a comprehensive manner.

3) Mandatory consultation with NCM while framing policies as they know the conditions best & suggest accordingly.

4) Moreover, the chairman & members should generally belong to minority communities to know their grievances better.

Lastly, need is to redefine the concept of minority and include transgenders, LGBTQ, divyangs, etc.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** 15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent reform of introducing lateral entry at joint secretary level has opened a pandora box in terms of reformation of bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy in India performs various tasks like conduct administration, serve people, conduct elections, etc. which are vital for effective functioning of a democratic country. Therefore, it should be updated, efficient & effective.

However it is engulfed in various problems like:-

1) Security of tenure under Art 311 makes them complacent and ineffective.
2) It is considered as generalist because it lacks specialisation in a particular field.
3) The entire recruitment process is considered colonial & obsolete.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Moreover, lack of proper training gives birth to corrupt & stereotyped bureaucrats.

5) Arbitrary transfers and whimsical postings affect the performance of bureaucrat. eg - Ashok Khemka.

6) Generally, bureaucrats are alienated from public

7) Ineffective incentive system reduces innovation & performance..

Therefore it is impossible to run a 21st century economy with a 19th century bureaucracy using 18th century rules and several measures need to be taken:-

1) Lateral entry is a long step taken ahead to include specialised individuals.

2) Surendra nath & Hota committee recommended domain specialization.

3) It should become more representative as only 80% Indians living in villages have 15% representation in Indian civil service.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Yugandhar Committee has suggested that three mid career training should take place.

5) Sreendranath Nath committee recommended on performance appraisal to make it efficient

6) ARC II recommended that Art 311 should be scrapped as it gives a blanket security.

Therefore, New India that is under way also needs independence from bad bureaucracy & not necessarily from all bureaucracy.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Democratic decentralisation and enhancing development of every locality forms the bedrock of Indian democracy.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With respect to health indicators in MDG India has achieved great success such as:-

1. It has reduced infant mortality rate to 37 from 43 during 2017 through Janni Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, MAA Immunisation Programe, etc.

2. approximately around 70% of the delivers are now institutional (NFHS-4) which improves maternal health. eg:- Janani Shishu Suraksha Prog, LaQshya - improved labour room

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

services, Immunisation programme, etc.

3) Efforts like 90-90-90 was taken up to reduce HIV/AIDS cases and ensure effective care. Moreover, rare diseases are also tackled through a policy on the same.

Now, the need is to achieve SDG by 2030. Therefore, India's preparedness to achieve the same is :-

1) Good health: Though India lacks infrastructural requirements like manpower and beds, it aims at increasing the health cover through National Health Protection Scheme.

2) It aims at reducing the inequality in accessing health facilities by providing insurance cover and also generic medicines & price cap on knee & stents.

3) Reducing polluted water & ensure sanitation is done through WASH & Swatch Bharat Abhiyan.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Air pollution has affected the country severely so different plans like GRAP have been enforced.

Challenges with health sector :-

1. Inadequate workforce & physical infrastructure
   (1200 people have 1 doctor - WHO)
2. problem of accessibility & affordability.
3. Expenditure on health is just 1.25% of GDP.

Therefore several efforts have been taken by National Health Policy 2017 :

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Mankidia tribe of Odisha were recently denied the right to habitat which they enjoy under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Therefore, it has brought the act into newspapers again.

S. Tribes constitute around 2.1. of the total population who have faced exploitation and discrimination since colonial times. Due to monopoly of state over forest, they were denied their rights of forest till 2006.

Therefore Forest Rights Act 2006 has granted two major rights of tribes:-

Forest Rights Act.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Right to reside/habitation is granted to tribes or traditional forest dwellers who have resided in the forest for atleast two generations. This gives a sense of identity to them & reduces displacement.

2. Right to collect and own minor forest produce have been given to forest dwellers to ensure an adequate source of livelihood.

Moreover, it has also allowed them to own land if they have been cultivating it for years.

However, certain gaps exist in effective implementation of community forest resource right due to :-

1. Exploitation by outsiders who encroach the area.
2. Forest officials donot enforce the act and oppress tribes
3. Due to low bargaining power of the tribes

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Exploitation by MNCs and take over patent rights over produce.

Therefore, measures need to be taken to reduce such gaps:-

1) Strict enforcement & punishment for non performing forest officials.
2) Include tribes in policy formulation and programme monitoring mechanism.
3) Reduce the presence of 'dikus' & MNCs for their exploitation.
4) Ensure supply chain management to increase their incomes.

Hence, our constitution through 5th & 6th schedule has tried to develop powers to tribes for their socio, economic & political development. Therefore, it should be complimented by effective implementation of the act.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India and US relations have a long history of ups and downs ; i.e. from sanctions under Nuclear tests to the contemporary time.

It has both divergences & convergences on varied issues like :-

A) strategic convergences :-

Afghanistan ⇒ US in its recent strategy has acknowledged the growing role of India in solving Afghanistan dispute & war.

Indo-Pacific ⇒ Both converge on the idea that free, open & seas & skies are necessary in the Indo Pacific region. It is manifested by the "Quad grouping."

Terrorism ⇒ US has recently halted Pakistan's funding as it harbours terrorist. Therefore both are against the growing terrorism.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Logistics & military exercises ⟹ A) India has signed LEMOA & COMCASA agreement with US to access logistics & also communication interoperability in defense equipments.

B) ~~Milan~~ Yudh Abhyas & Malabar exercises showcases their convergence

C) India has been accorded STA-1 status to access technologically advanced equipments.

Despite these developments, India and US face divergence in various issues like:-

B) Divergence.

UNSC reforms ⟹ US has not outrightly supported India's claim for UNSC reforms.

Trade war ⟹ US has engaged in a spat of trade disputes which is against the multilateral rule based order which India is supporting of. Therefore it might hamper India's market.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WTO & IPR Issues ⇒ US has dragged India to WTO for its public stockholding, solar panel issue & dairy products.

Moreover, it has put India on its watch list of special 301 report due to Section 3D of Indian Patent Act.

At the same time, Novartis case aggravated the issue of generic medicine.

Russia ⇒ US has implemented CAATSA to stop countries from importing weapons from Russia.

Iran ⇒ withdrawal from JCPOA has put India on crossroads with US.

Therefore, with rising influence of china in the world order, India & US should cooperate & ~~the~~ iron out the differences to ensure peaceful and rule based international order.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India has in contemporary times engaged actively with Israel & has deepened its relation with Israel & Palestine. Both share good relations in various sectors like:-

1. Defense : Israel is the 2nd largest supplier of arms.
2. Agriculture: India adopts desalination technique & micro irrigation of Israel.
3. Space : RISAT & atomic clock have been on the agenda.

However, despite bonhomie several structural differences in national security situations exist. Such as:-

Israel	India
. Active involvement of third parties & different Arab countries.	- India has always asserted to deal with its bilateral problems bilaterally.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Palestine is sandwiched in the territory of Israel thus it is a home grown situation.	However, PoK is always debated and not recognised due to illegal occupation
· Israel takes its national security concerns at UN.	- India is against such propositions

Both share a different worldview with respect to role of international organisation and maintaining strategic autonomy. Israel actively seeks international interference and is considered an ally of US. However, India always follows non-alignment which is tilted in favour of one side. It also actively pursues strategic autonomy.

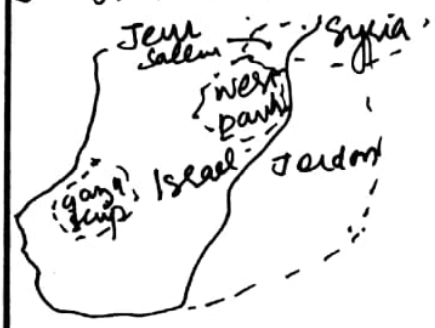
However, both share the table on the issue of terrorism. Israel has supported India for its claim to enjoin CCIT in UNGA.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Moreover, both countries target different enemies. Israel has problems with Arab world & Palestine whereas India particularly has problem with China & Pakistan. At the same time, both donot share proximity in geographical terms also which restricts their closeness.



Therefore due to differences in national security and worldview accompanied with different enemies restrict their strategic rapprochement.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Ruchi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date 10/09/18	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl o chl i'u g vxsth vkj rgUnh e Ni gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lR;d i'u@Hkkx d vad mld lkeus fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्;e e ry[k tku pkfg, rs ldk mYy[k आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh feyxA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqLrdk e [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i"B ;k mld v'k dk Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. (150 words) 10

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India in its INDCs has committed to generate 175gw of renewable energy by 2022. Therefore there is need to evaluate the roadmap of challenges:-

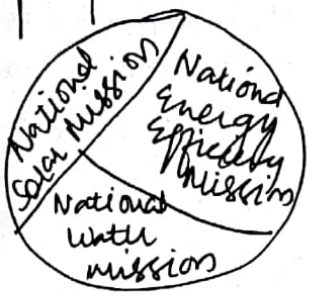
1. High cost & expenditure on solar & wind projects.
2. Problem of land acquisition & environmental clearance for setting up projects.
3. Lack of shale gas resources. Though a pilot project has been conducted in Jamnagar.
4. Unavailability of methane hydrates.
5. Inadequate research & development to utilise the existential resources.
6. Renewable energy plants will render coal based power plants useless & thereby increase unemployment & rising NPAs.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore following measures need to be taken to address the above challenges:-

1. Carry out projects in mission mode.
   For eg:-



2. Smoothen the process to acquire land & clearances.
3. Renewable energy should be given an infrastructure status to increase its viability.
4. In short run shift to high efficiency low emission technology & gradually shift to renewable energy.
5. Proper projects should be carried out to explore the untapped resources.
6. Incentives for net metering should be provided to increase India's share in renewable energy.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently govt has carried out various efforts, policies and indicators for financing urban development. Some of them are :-

① Municipal bonds — ULBs can now gather funds by issuing municipal bonds to fund projects. However, it can only be acquired if
(A) it is able to pay back
(B) It has source of revenue like user charges.

② Utilisation of existing funds — Economy survey 17-18 pointed out that ULBs dont exhaust full potential of their financial powers therefore, they should adequately collect user charges, entertainment taxes, etc.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Credit/Star Rating → MoUD has started an initiative to rate the ULBs in terms of financial powers & effectiveness. This will give better access to financial avenues & investments.

(4) Development Impact Bonds → Recently, Rajasthan has received utkrasht bonds with the help of World Bank & UN. This will ensure that targets are achieved and funds are adequately available.

Therefore, carrying forward the agenda of financial decentralisation will help in effective functioning of the government.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Despite the success of PM Jan dhan Yojana, financial inclusion remains a problem in rural population. Certain challenges are :-

1. Agriculture : 62% of the farmers don't avail benefits of banks due to lack of awareness.
2. Women are generally excluded from ~~avoi~~ opening a bank account.
3. Moreover, mere opening of account will not ensure financial inclusion, it has to be in operation. In rural areas lack of operationalisation remains a problem.
4. Lack of reach of brick & mortar banks and digital operability.
5. Perception that banks are enemies when loan is not repayed and may lead to non-ownership of house.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To address these issues, government has taken various steps like :-

Steps

- Sukanya samriddhi Yojana ensures that girl child has a bank account.
- Increasing reach through banking correspondents.
- Permission to Indian Postal system to accept deposits & lend loans.
- Providing insurance to farmers through banks thereby include them financially.

Moreover, RBI has also taken below measures :-

Steps

- ensuring adequate commission to banking correspondents to step comprehension & make facilities affordable for people.
- increasing small payments & postal banks.
- benefits to RRBs & NBFCs working in rural areas.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting refer to the process of accessing & evaluating & considering environmental cost of a potential project.

Accounting
gender A/cing
Eco A/cing

The rationale behind introducing environmental accounting is :-

1. To protect & conserve the environment.
2. Polluter pays principle.
3. Environment and development should strike a balance.
4. Moreover, funds collected should be used for betterment of environment.

For example, CAMPA fund accounts for the environmental value of the forest land diverted for non-forest use. This ensures that environment is considered & not taken for granted.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Current status of environmental ~~accountabi~~ accounting is not firm as it is still not considered while formulating budget.

However, it takes place in indirect ways like:

Environmental Impact Assessment	Legislations: Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Env. Protection Act
CAMPA fund	NGT.
Polluter pays principle	E-certificates and PAT.

Hence, there is an urgency to formulate a policy for environmental accounting for rationalisation of environment in a fiducious manner.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent NABARD report has highlighted that productivity should be measured not just in terms of area but also with respect to water productivity.

Water as an input in agriculture is important in two manner:-

A) Accessibility: It is necessary for the development of agriculture. Access to water or irrigation is ensured through subsidies on power or PM Krishan Sinchai Yojana.

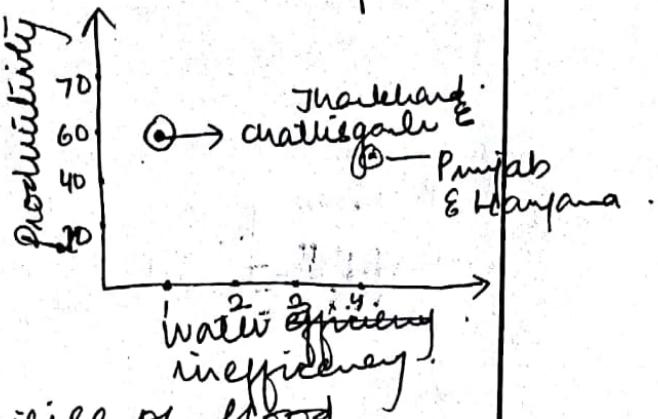
B) Efficiency: Moreover, due to subsidies & benefits, farmers practice flood irrigation which hampers the soil health productivity & cost of production. For example, it is widely practised in Punjab & Haryana.

NABARD pointed out that the average water productivity of Punjab is 60 g/tonne wheat for Chattisgarh &

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Jharkhand it is around 65 q. tonne for paddy.



Moreover, due to practise of flood irrigation several problems exist like:

water logging & soil salination	irrational use of subsidies
high cost of production	less productivity in long term.

Therefore, even water guzzling crops should be grown with efficient water utilisation and should ensure more crop per drop.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Disaster risk reduction is the pre-emptive step to reduce and curtail the happening of disaster and tackle the risk.

In addition to state efforts through formal organisation like NDMA and its plan, policies, traditional knowledge helps in reducing disaster risk like:-

1) ~~Floods~~ Droughts: By implementing rain water harvesting techniques of Rajasthan, risk of drought can be curtailed.

2) Floods: By building embankments and increasing capacity of soil ~~through~~ to absorb moisture can help in reducing floods.

3) Earthquake: Through the movement of ants and animals sound, disaster can be pre empted & reduced.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Cyclone : Traditional fishermen could in advance detect the possibility of cyclone by looking at the movement of water.

These traditional techniques to pre-empt and reduce disaster risk can be utilised:-

1) Include the stakeholders while planning.
2) Using their experience in modelling early warning system.
3) Building adequate technologies to store water, control flow of water can reduce risk of floods & droughts.

Hence, traditional and modern expertise can be a comprehensive tool to reduce disaster risk.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Supp post harvest travelling.

Food irradiation is extending both shelf life and quality of food through different waves (radio, etc.)

It has applicability in various fields like:-

1) It will reduce the huge post-harvest loss of farmers.
2) Through increased shelf life, it will play a critical role in supply chain and promote food processing.
3) It will ensure that food reaches every nook & corner during disaster and lead to food security.
4) Effective food while travelling.
5) With increasing urbanisation and lack of time, demand for irradiated food is supposed to increase.

Keeping its relevance & importance in mind, it is ~~pro~~ beneficial for India:-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) give a much needed boost to food processing sector and lead to growth in both GDP & exports.

2) Due to glut in market in sugarcane, milk, it can act as savior for farmers and help in doubling their income by 2022.

3) It will cater to huge consumer base of urban India

4) Ensure food security in disaster hit areas like Kerala, Uttarkhand, etc.

5) As India is the leading producer of raw material, by extending shelf life of such products it will boost exports in finished products too.

Therefore, food irradiation is an opportunity that India needs to capitalise at the earliest.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news is the propagation of rumours cognized in the mask of facts, real events & news. With the increasing menace of mob lynching, child kidnapper attacks, it has become necessary to delve into it.

Technology is a double edged sword. It has abetted the spread of fake news because :-

1) Increasing penetration of smart phones.
2) Technology provides anonymity
3) It is a wildfire which can cover majority of people in a short span of time.
4) With psychological microtargeting, it becomes easy to identify the potential receiver of fake news.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

On the other hand, it is the same technology which can be utilised to curb the menace:-

1) Usage of Big data to filter out suspicious data & news, accounts
2) Recently, whats app restricted its forwarding feature to around 5 members and also gather of history of last 50 message receivers.
3) Digitally educate people and make them aware about such threats.
4) Increase role of technology in media companies to filter information.
5) Encryption of data norms should be liberalised to know the identity of propagator of fake news.

Before, the genie of fake news comes out of bottle, there is a need to curb its effect.

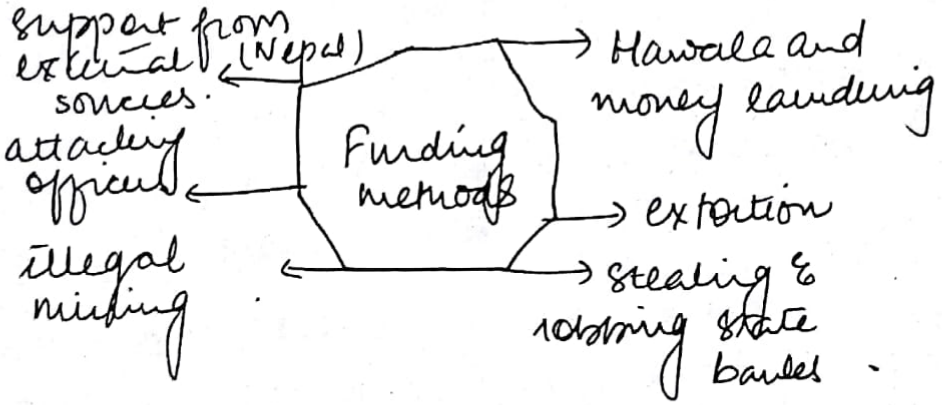
This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoist leaders survive on the funding that they receive through multiple means.



This methodology to amass wealth & property propels us to look into funding networks:-

1) Deter external actors to stop funding through utilising the FATF platform.
2) Recent reports have shown that demonetisation was a right step to curb their financial resources.
3) Wider increasing deployment of CAPF

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and grey lounds, the menace could be curbed.

4) Introduce various financial incentives to include them under the official net and reduce the parallel economy.

5) Change in public perception of locals can provide insights about the methods employed by Naxalists.

6) Recent constitution of multidisciplinary force of CBI, CVC and state police can suck of their finances.

7) Break the linkage between drug trafficking and organised crimes.

Measures needed in future

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

MSMEs according to Economic survey 2017 contribute about 30% to the GDP and approximately 45% to exports.
Therefore it a package of huge potential:-

1) It creates employment opportunities for semi skilled & unskilled workforce.

2) It promotes local economies and connect them to forward linkages thereby promote balanced regional development.

Local agriculture → MSME in process. → big market or export.

3) It will ease the burden of disguised employment in agriculture.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) It ensures overall development of economy in terms of:-
- workforce & reducing unemployment
- contribute to GDP
- enhance export capacity.

However, it faces several problems like:-

1) Financial constraint: Lack of access to credit hampers their growth potential.

2) Lack of technology updation and access reduce their utilisation of optimum capacity.

3) Absence of backward & especially forward linkages restrict their scope & economies of scale.

4) They are geographically concentrated in already developed regions therefore development remains unbalanced.

5) Excessive regulations over their activities restrict their autonomy in functioning.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, government can take following measures to improve :-

1) Incentives in terms of policy & tax to ensure they are spread evenly throughout the territory of country.

2) Enhance the financing capacity of banks to lend. As only micro companies receive majority of credit in PSL.

3) Bridge infrastructure and technological gap by Skill India mission and innovation.

4) Boost the culture of R&D

5) Skill the unskilled and prepare a role model for a region for other MSMEs to follow.

Moreover, government has taken steps in right direction like :-

1) Mudra Yojana : to ensure timely credit	3) e-SAMBANDH - for easy procurement
2) Udyami Mitra : to ease the compliance.	4) Micro's share in PSL lending has increased (Eco. survey 18)

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

A) In India, agriculture involves approx. 90% of the workforce & yet contribute only 16% to GDP. Therefore, to utilise this contract farming can act as a panacea:-

1) Farmers:- since it ensures pre-harvest agreement, it ~~produces~~ provides guaranteed market to farmers.
- contracters provide efficient inputs like seeds, fertilisers for quality produce.
- avail credit from banks.

2) Contractor: doesnot have to bear non-availability of food articles and produce.
- ensures better quality produce at pre determined price.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But this model suffer from various market failures like :-

1) Farmers get restricted to the contractor and cannot realise positives of market.
2) Contractors or farmers can indulge in hoarding & increase inflation
3) Lack of awareness among farmers force them to sell their produce at lower rates.
4) If demand for produce decreases, then contractors often breach the contract.

Therefore, government can take several measures like :-

1) Formalisation of contracts
2) Set up a regulatory authority for enforcement of contracts.
3) protect farmers from losing their lands.
4) abolish intermediaries and ensure benefits reach to consumers as well as farmers.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Model Contract Farming Act 2018 is a step in the right direction as :-

(1) pre harvest agreement ensures safety to farmers → (2) Sharing of risk therefore contractors provide inputs

(4) → (3) Contractors have to directly procure from farmers → contract farming authority will ensure enforcement of contract

(5) if farmer is unable to fulfill contract then contractors cannot take over land

Moreover, contract farming authority makes sure farmers know the terms of the contract.

Therefore, the above act has addressed concerns ranging from pre harvest - post harvest to enforcement of contracts.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिसप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

NITI Aayog, in its 3 year Action Agenda pointed out the rising UNDER EMPLOYMENT in the country. Therefore it showcases that people don't find jobs in commensurate to their skills.

However, recently on the other side we have witnessed industrial Revolution 4.0 which is totally based on skillful utilisation of technology. Eg - internet of things, AI, etc.

These disruptive technologies have following impacts :-

1) Rob off employment of blue collar workers & increase unemployment rate
2) financial constraints
3) faster adoption by industries
4) Research & development

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

At the same time, many experts have argued that this technology opens door to many other opportunities and employment for India because India has a huge demographic dividend and turning into a knowledge economy.

Thus, it should be judiciously utilised in following manner

1) appropriate skilling of manpower to meet the needs of advantaged technology.

2) Introduce Make in India 2.0, to enhance the capability of manufacturing sector

3) Approximately, 30% of skilled people under skill India were able to gather jobs therefore need is to ensure employability of underemployed.

4) Promote collaboration between Industry & Academic institutions.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Moving away from rote learning to outcome based in education & promote education through Atal Innovation Mission.

6) Utilise Indian diaspora's knowledge and experience by attracting them through brain-gain.

7) Global Entrepreneurship Summit, GIAN Network should be promoted for flow of technology & manpower in India.

Therefore, this opens a pandora box for India and it is for development of country to capitalise the strength.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural trade policies in India lack an uniform policy therefore suffer from adhocism and inorder to ensure food security it witnesses pro-consumer bias. Various policy measures have constrained the export potential like :-

- Minimum export price on various items like onion restrict adequate price realisation to farmers.
- Essential commodities Act's mandatory stills prevents stockholding of farmers and thereby they are forced to sell.
- Restrictive nature of APMC act does not allow farmers to explore their benefits.
- Lack of contract farming laws reduce farmers to sell in local markets.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

"Underdeveloped food processing industries & faulty backward linkages doesnot give opportunity to farmers to export.

Inorder to make farmers realise benefits, following measures are taken by government:-

1) National Agricultural export policy will do away with ad-hocism in export.

2) Increasing and improving cold storage warehouses will provide farmers to store products for export. Eg:- Multimodal logistics Parks

3) Model Contract Farming Act 2018 will present different options to farmers.

4) To reduce the gruesome effects of APMC and cartelisation of traders, govt. has introduced Model APML Act where a unified mandi is created for every state.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Budget 2017-18 announced setting up of Grams by converting 22000 rural haats.

6) Though schemes like Operation Green and SAMPADA, food processing is given a boost where farmers will be able to export products.

7) Agricultural sector witnesses various rejections in international markets due to quality apprehensions. Thus, government should build diplomatic relations for welfare of farmers.

In order to ensure doubling of farmer's income by 2022, above measures need to be implemented in letter & spirit.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

In addition to currency exchange rate, India should take into account various measures like GDP inflation to measure relative economic performance.

Although, currency exchange rate determines the overall health of economy in terms of competence in international market through current account.

Despite improvement in fiscal deficit & revenue deficit India lags behind in trade deficit due to :-

1) Rising protectionism in the world restricts export capacity in steel, poultry, services, etc.
2) High cost imports (gold & oil) & low cost exports.
3) Rising cost of oil and Asian premium problem.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lagging behind of agricultural exports.
5) Ineffective and stalled FTAs.
6) Leather and textile industries have not utilised the vacuum created by China.
7) Rising tariff structures in other countries and not allowing Indian products.
8) Stalled disputes at WTO regarding dairy with US.

Therefore ~~However~~, currency exchange rate cannot alone determine the relative performance as it only keeps increasing power parity into context and doesnot consider ancillary factors.

Apart from above reasons, domestic policy like GST and demonetisation have in the short term hampered export but other policies like MEIS and SEIS provide boost to exporters.

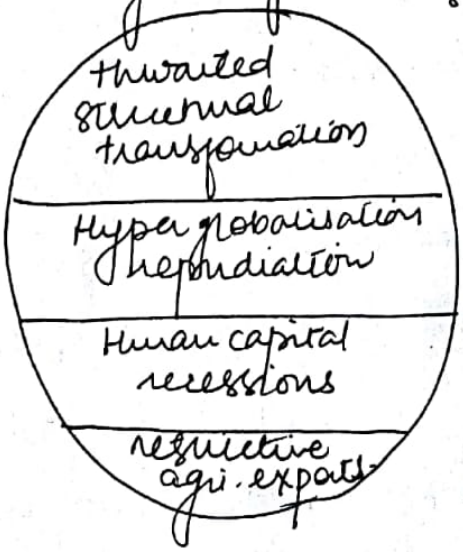
This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, the need is to boost agriculture sector, enhance competitiveness of MSMEs in manufacturing, promote leather & textile industry, preserve knowledge base & services to give the export sector a lending hand.

Reasons given by economic survey 2017-18



This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, government has announced a relief package of Rs. 8000 cr for sugarcane producers. However, mere financial package will not address the deep rooted problems like :-

1) Depleting ground water resources & lack of irrigation hampers the productivity of water guzzling crop like sugarcane.

2) Fair and remunerative price is realised majorly by large farmers & promote inequality.

3) State Administered price is above the fair & remunerative price. This differs from state to state thus benefits farmers in secluded pockets.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Glut in market is seen due to favorable government policies.
5) Cane is not changed into sugar as mills run on losses.
6) Sugarcane industry is seasonal in nature which make income of farmers vulnerable.

In order to address these problems following measures should be taken:-
1) C Rangarajan committee recommended to wipe out dual pricing by abolishing state administered prices.
2) Due to high and long seasons to grow, sugarcane farmers remain income less. Therefore, allied activities like animal rearing should be incentivised.
3) Enhance the capacity of sugar mills by incentivising them.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Promote efficient water utilisation and irrigation techniques to ensure the cost of production is reduced.

5) Environmental sustainability practices should be adopted. eg- sugarcane should not be grown in water scarce resources like Vidharba.

6) Moreover, if cut sugarcane is not utilised within 24 hours it is of no use. Thus, mills & processing industries need to be set up near farms.

Therefore, a structural overhaul & comprehensive package is required to deal with sugar industry problems.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

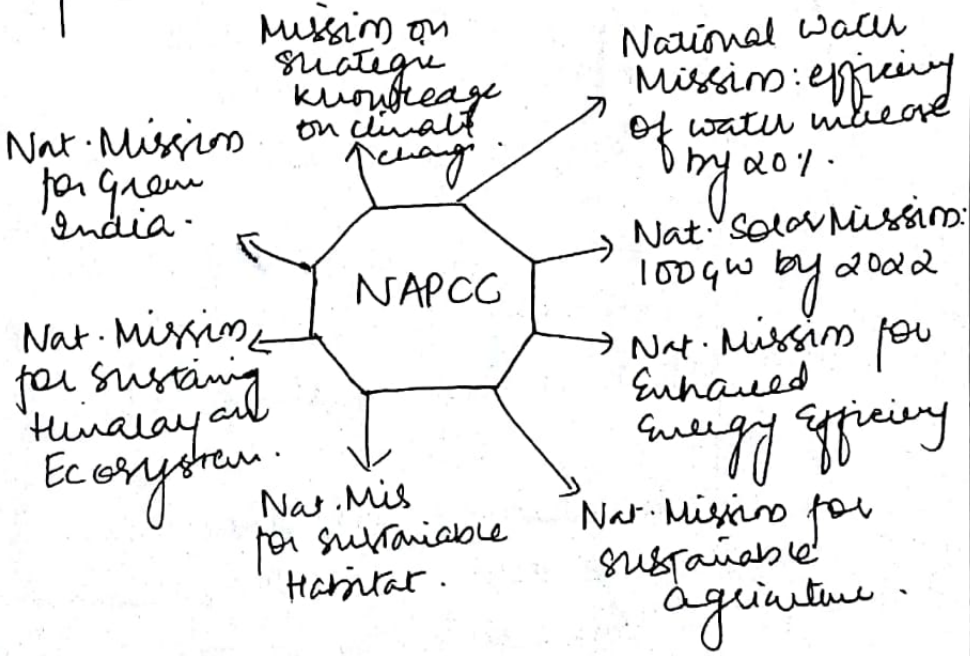
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC, started in 2008 when aligned with INDCs can help in achieving a sustainable environment. NAPCC comprised of 8 mission with high objectives :-



Various initiatives have been taken to serve the above missions' objectives like:-

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Increasing solar power generation through KUSUM, International solar Alliance.
2) Perform, Achieve & Trade scheme for energy efficiency (including E-certificates)
3) Secure Himalayas for sustainable himalayan ecosystem.
4) AMRUT, smart cities, HRIDAY, PRASAD, NULM for sustainable habitat.
5) Increasing forest cover through green India Mission, green highways, CAMPA, increasing Bamboo cover, etc.

But these objectives are not yet met due to below problems :-

1) Inadequate financing to all the missions.
2) Every mission is under different ministry thereby lack of uniform regulation & coordination.
3) Knowledge amongst people about climate change is restricted to urban population & rural curse good for the same.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) High cost to comply with energy efficiency targets.
5) Farmers are not able to adapt to climate change & unable to adopt smart agriculture practices.
6) Underutilisation of CAMPA funds. And growing deforestation for construction Eg: in Delhi: which was stopped by NGT.
7) UN Habitat Urban Agenda fails to include expertise of local therefore it is least expected.

Hence, effective coordination & cooperation both horizontal & vertical is the need of the hour.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Since the end of World War II, nuclear weapons have become the centre of gravity and pose increasing threats to different nations. ~~Major~~ The race to hold global power states with accumulation of nuclear weapons. Eg - North Korea.

Due to these, various export regimes like MTCR, Australia Group, Wassenaar agreement, etc have gained importance.

However these are inefficient as:-

1. It creates groups of haves and have not under NPT where only 5 powers are allowed to use nuclear weapons.
2. Despite efforts for disarmament,

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

countries have maintained their stockpiles.

3) Not all countries have adhered to NTPT, CPT which has stalled its enforcement.

4) Despite signatory to all treaties, traces are that China has proliferated nuclear weapons to Pakistan.

5) New nuclear weapon states are mushrooming like North Korea which through deterrence try to mould nuclear regime.

6) Russia and US have signed START still disarmament remains a distant dream.

7) Moreover, existing regime donot tackle non state actors who also have acquired nuclear weapons.

(c) In this context, India's nuclear policy is: No first use policy.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

No first use policy

- maintain minimum credible deterrence
- do not use it against non-nuclear states
- use it if chemical & biological weapons are used.
- command under public authority

(c) India at present should not join NPT in its current form as it promotes 'nuclear apartheid' with no certain date for disarmament.

NPT creates a divide between P5 and other countries. Moreover, the date of selection by NPT is arbitrary and deliberately is kept before India's 1968 nuclear test to exclude it from the exclusive group. At the same time, it is against the global order that promotes peace & harmony.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

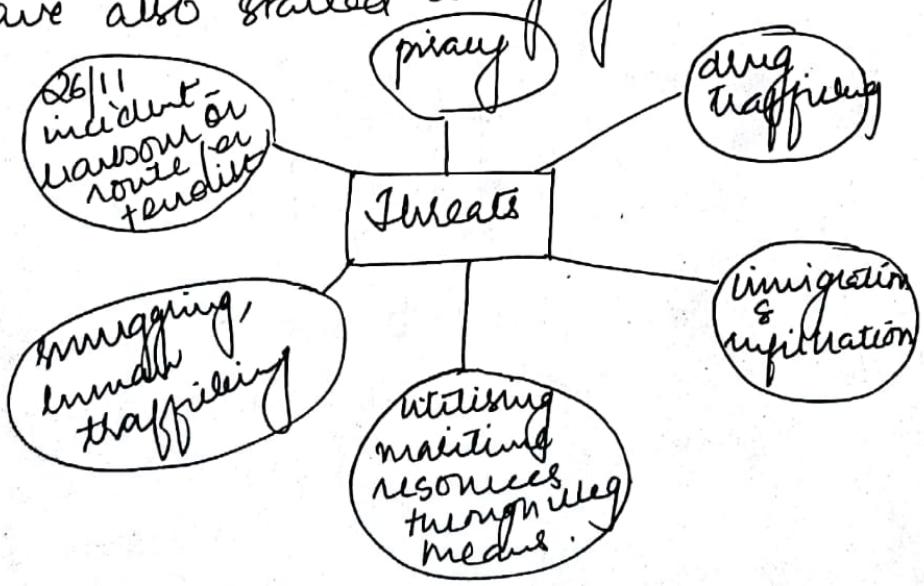
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a coastline of 7517 kms and with increasing focus on maritime security, it becomes imperative to enhance cooperation. Moreover, the threats are not just from traditional sources like states but non state actors have also started emerging like.



Moreover, India is located at a strategic position which makes it

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Vulnerable for above threats.

Threats include :-

A) piracy from Somalian coast
B) launchpad for satellites & rockets at Maldives.
C) china's port at Djibouti
D) Illegal fishing & mining activities.

In the above context, Djibouti code of conduct will help in diffusing threats. Some of the key principles of code are :-

A) Repress transnational organised crime in maritime domain.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B) Maritime terrorism
C) Illegal and unregulated fishing
D) Other illegal activities.

In the light of increasing maritime threats, this code can help in tackling with various non traditional threats.

Moreover, multilateral and regional cooperation can be achieved through groupings like IORA, BIMSTECH, and maintaing friendly relations with Horn of African countries.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Outer space Treaty, 1967 mandates that space is a global common and should be utilised only for peaceful purpose & common benefits. India made sure to follow this treaty & promoted peaceful use of space programme. For example:-

1) To enhance communication transmission capability.
2) Explore the unexplored areas like Mars and contribute to our understanding of space.
3) Observing earth for providing extension services to agriculture & disaster management.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But with changing times, India has the potential to utilise it for strengthening security capabilities like:-

1) Recently, ISRO launched CARTOSAT-2s satellite to map out areas of India. This was objected by Pakistan as it has the potential to look for its map in detail.

2) Navigation satellite like GAGAN and IRNSS has the potential to look for opportunities for border forces and guide them by providing routes during wars.

3) SAARC satellite include data for all SAARC countries except Pakistan. This can ensure security building with neighbouring countries.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Intelligence and surveillance can be carried out with great ease through communication and earth observation satellite.

However, a caution needs to be maintained and make sure sovereignty of other country is breached. At the same time, adhere to the spirit of Outer Space treaty.

This document is personalised for Ruchi Bindal(ruchibindal4@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner